

## POLLARD'S LABOR RECORD ATTACKED AND DEFENDED

His Campaign Manager Charges Effort to Swing Labor Vote.

## HAD NO PART IN PRINTING CODE

Gray Haddon Says Judge Martin Williams Will Not Run for Speakership—Davis Takes Blame From His Chief's Shoulders—Koiner Raps Governor.

Charging the existence of a determined "underground" effort to throw the labor vote from John Garland Pollard to one of his opponents in the race for the attorney-generalship, C. B. Garnett, the Henrico candidate's campaign manager, produced the evidence of Mr. Pollard's fight in the Constitutional Convention of 1902 for the abolition of the iniquitous fellow-servant doctrine and the restoration to the laboring man of standing in court, in the course of a political meeting last night under the auspices of the South Richmond Democratic Club.

"It has come to our ears," said Mr. Garnett, "that there is an underground effort on hand to swing the great labor vote to one of Mr. Pollard's opponents by fair means or foul. I do not undertake to establish the truth of this report, but it has gained sufficient strength to be worth attention."

Without giving more detail of the alleged attempt to drive the labor vote from the anti-machine candidate, Mr. Garnett proceeded to read an outline of the old fellow-servant doctrine and Mr. Pollard's efforts to have it abolished. Under this doctrine, employees injured or killed through the carelessness or negligence of their employer could not sue the employer in court for damages. Mr. Pollard, said Mr. Garnett, campaigned for his seat in the Constitutional Convention on a platform advocating the abolition of this doctrine and the giving of fair play to the workman. The following letter, from B. R. Catlin, formerly president of the Virginia Railway Employees' Board of Railway Employees in Train Service, was read in substantiation of the Henrico man's friendship for labor:

**Pollard's Proof.**  
"When the Constitutional Convention was in session, I was president of the Co-operative Legislative Board of Railway Employees in Train Service. The purpose of this board was to have a law abolishing the barbarous fellow-servant doctrine."

"When this board was being formed, Mr. John Garland Pollard appeared before the board and gave his reasons why he thought the abolition of the rule should be incorporated into the Constitution rather than in a statute, and that the board determined to work to that end. In his canvass for the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Pollard made this one of the planks of his platform, and he worked in the convention for the adoption of the section abolishing the rule."

The defense of Mr. Pollard's record in relation to labor was received with spirit by the audience. S. Gordon Cummings was also well received, and Prince Haddon speaking for the Attorney-General Williams, was vigorously applauded. In the course of the meeting, a man in the audience questioned Mr. Garnett with the obvious purpose of discrediting Mr. Pollard in regard to his attitude on the Code of Virginia in a nonunion shop. Mr. Garnett made this statement in reply:

**Did Not Print Code.**  
"When Mr. Pollard finished the work of compiling and annotating the Code, the West Publishing Company, of Minnesota, bought the book from him. Mr. Pollard has no interest whatsoever in the sale of the book."

## LAUDRESS SAYS OFFERED \$50,000 IF PRINCE 'SHOOK' HER

At Any Rate, He Married Rich Woman, Who Paid His Debts.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Los Angeles, August 1.—Special agents of the United States Department of Justice to-day began an investigation of the story of blighted love told by Mrs. Clara Melcher, the Vienna, Austria, laundress, who declares she is the fiancée of Prince Stanislaus Sukulowski, who was hastily and almost secretly married last Monday afternoon to Miss Marie Louise Freese, a wealthy young Los Angeles society woman.

The Prince and Princess Sukulowski are on their honeymoon, and there were reports that the Prince had left the Freese residence to-night. One report had it that they were in San Francisco ready to sail to the Orient. Another story was to the effect that they were on their way to Europe by way of New York.

Mrs. Melcher, in telling her story to the immigration officials, declared that she, before leaving Austria, had told her that she was coming to America, and that if she would come with him he would marry her. She gave the officials several letters purporting to be love missives from the prince. It was asserted by the Federal authorities that the only evidence they had to work on so far was the narrative of the dissatisfied woman.

## NEWPORT CHARMED WITH MRS. FISH'S FANCY DRESS BALL

It Is Stab at Women Who Are Suffragists.

## MRS. FISH TIRED OF "HIGH BROWS"

Says "Votes for Women" and the "Problems of Sex" Make Her Weary, So She Finds Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes Refreshing and Fine.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Newport, R. I., August 1.—At Crossway's to-night Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave the much-heralded Mother Goose ball. There have been fancy dress balls in Newport, but nothing so quaint and fairy-like has ever been seen here before.

Every cottage was lighted in honor of dinner parties given before the Fish fancy dress ball. The largest of these was given by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs to 150 guests. Bellevue Avenue was lined with automobiles and carriages filled with guests en route to the ball, with the townfolks and the cottagers outside the charmed set trying to catch glimpses of the guests as they alighted from their carriages. A cordon of police guarded each 100 yards of hedge that surrounds the rocky point on which stands the great Colonial home of Mr. and Mrs. Fish.

Instead of limiting the guests to 400 or under, as the social arbiters of yesterday were wont to do, Mrs. Fish had sent out 500 invitations, and over 400 guests accepted. In fact, everybody who could be there was there and voted it the night of nights of the season. A steady stream of automobiles ended their way up the hill which leads to Crossway, after the breaking up of the late dinner parties, and it was nearly 11 o'clock—although scheduled for 10:30—when the ballroom was thronged with guests. The music for the Mother Goose spectacle began at 11:00, entering the portals of the great house through the huge Colonial columns, the earth and all that there is in it was forgotten for the night. It was fairyland, nothing more, nor less.

The grounds hedged in were lighted every few feet with gay lanterns hung from bamboo poles, which blew fairly like in the cool, moist air from off the ocean. Ten thousand lights were used in the garden alone. Sprays of lights, fairy lanterns swung from fountain arrangements, and on every side of the entrance way, and every tree and bush held lanterns hiding glowing lights. It was just as if the lights were coming within the great doors under the porte cochere.

**Mrs. Fish Fairy Queen.**  
Mrs. Fish herself presided over the original entertainment as fairy queen. Her gown was a wonderful robe made of silver-spangled net set with various sized brilliant diamonds and silver gauze. She wore a crown of diamonds and a magnificent embroidered silver cloth surmounted by a star, which the fairy queen could turn off and on at will with a slight pressure of her hand. She carried a wand and decided to give a Mother Goose party.

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## MANUFACTURERS WILL NOT ANSWER SENATE QUESTIONS

Only 66 Replies Are Received; 2,500 Letters Sent Out.

## CATRON PICTURES PASSING OF SHEEP

Senator Stone Reads Letter Denying Statement Made in Senate by Senator Penrose. Pennsylvania Senator Says He Will Reply on Monday.

## The Day in Congress.

Washington, August 1.—The Senate met at noon and resumed general debate on tariff bills. Senator Gronna continued his attack. The committee continued cross-examination of Martin M. Mulhall. Senator Catron opposed free wool education in woolen manufactures. Subcommittee debated Smith cotton futures bill, but postponed action.

**The House met at noon.**  
Secretary Bryan asked appropriation of \$100,000 to care for American-made destitute by Mexican revolutions. House Leader Mann concluded Diggs-Cammett debate with hot attack on administration and Attorney General Clegg. Chairman Flood, of Foreign Affairs Committee, favorably reported on a bill for legislation to Panama canal, and legislation to investigate of hard coal trust. Resolution directing Banking Committee to investigate charge of Secretary of the Treasury of New York banks have depressed price of government bonds.

Adjourned at 6:15 P. M. to noon Tuesday.

Washington, August 1.—Most of the manufacturers of the country have ignored the lists of questions sent them by the Senate Finance Committee in regard to the industries and the probable effect upon them of the Democratic revision of the tariff. The Senate to-day that only 66 replies had been received to the 2,500 letters of questions mailed by the committee to manufacturers who had protested against proposed rates of duty and suggested that the manufacturers must be confident of not being hurt by the new tariff or were not altogether frank.

**Senator La Follette**, originator of the idea of sending out the questions with the hope of throwing light on tariff revision, had his own list mailed along with that of the committee. He declared the few replies received afforded little information, particularly concerning the comparative cost of production in the United States and in competing countries.

The Senator's remarks, his first during the tariff debate, were made opposing an attempt of Senators Dillingham, Page and Chandler to increase proposed duties on granite.

## WHOLESALE COAL TRUST BOSSING PRICES?

Murray Asks Interstate Commerce Commission to Explain Reason.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, August 1.—Charging that the anthracite coal trust had boosted the prices of coal so that it made enormous profits at the expense of the consumer, Representative Murray, Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in the House calling for information from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Departments of Commerce and Labor.

Based on these reports, Mr. Murray contemplates the introduction of legislation to curb the anthracite coal mine, railroads and other hard coal miners who have jumped the prices of coal, apparently by concert.

"I am told that there is in the executive department," said Murray, "data to show that 90 per cent of available anthracite coal and more than 85 per cent of anthracite coal shipped each year is in control of seven railroad systems which monopolize the transportation of the coal to the markets."

"Through interlocking directorates, by agreements and common interests these railroads are bound together and they act as a unit in controlling the price of a necessary kitchen commodity. These roads have been making an enormous profit through the unwarmed increase in the price of coal in 1911 and 1912. There was no increase in the price of labor in the coal mines or on the railroads during these years."

## CURRENCY BILL FINALLY DRAFTED TO SUIT COMMITTEE

Is Practically Measure Written by Carter Glass.

## THREE MEMBERS ARE OPPOSED

Representatives Ragsdale and Henry Will Carry Fight Against Bill to Floor of Democratic Caucus—Interlocking Directorate Clause Eliminated.

Washington, August 1.—Consideration of the administration currency bill was practically concluded to-night by the Democrats of the House Banking and Currency Committee after more than five weeks of constant and stormy discussion. The bill was ordered closed and reported, and Monday the Democratic committee members will take a formal vote on recommending the measure to the Democratic caucus. It will go to the caucus with the disapproval of at least three members of the committee, it was virtually certain to-night.

As closed to-night, the bill differs little in its essentials from the administration measure framed by Representative Glass, chairman Owen, of the Senate committee, and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, and approved by President Wilson. Complete government control of the Federal reserve board, which will direct the new banking and currency system, deemed by the President the all-important factor of the bill, was retained. At the eleventh hour Democratic members of the committee incorporated an amendment providing for an advisory board of bankers to "advise" the Federal reserve board. This amendment was in the nature of a compromise with the banking interests, which protested vigorously against the exclusively governmental feature of the control of the board.

**Alter Rediscunt Clause.**

Another important amendment incorporated in the bill, altered the rediscunt section conferring the power to require Federal reserve banks mutually to rediscunt paper. A change was made in the division of the earnings of the Federal reserve banks created by the law. Originally, the banks were allowed a yearly cumulative dividend of 5 per cent, and a surplus equal to 25 per cent of the paid-up capital. All earnings above these amounts reverted to the government.

As amended, the balance of earnings, after the 5 per cent dividend and the 25 per cent surplus, will be 60 per cent to the government to be used as a sinking fund to reduce the national debt and 40 per cent to be divided among the member banks in proportion to their balances in the Federal reserve section. The committee reduced the period during which a bank must hold a 25 per cent reserve against deposits from twenty-six months to sixty days. As finally passed, the reserve section requires that a bank must keep their 15 per cent reserve in the Federal reserve banks or in the Federal reserve bank of the district in which they are located.

A vote of 5 to 3 the conference to-day struck out of the bill a provision previously ordered inserted, forbidding interlocking directorates between the Federal reserve banks and the banks of the United States. The President believed it should be considered apart from general currency legislation.

**Cough in Head of Northern Pacific.**  
Clough, vice-president and a member of the executive committee, is to be the successor of Howard Elliott, as head of the Northern Pacific Railway, according to authoritative announcement in Wall Street to-day.

## President of Virginia Bar Association



Very sincerely,  
S. Griffin

Major Griffin is a distinguished member of the Bedford and Roanoke bar.

## SHOOTING AFFAIR OVER RENT MONEY

D. W. Herron Has Bullet in Head; J. G. Harris Under Arrest.

Lived in Same House, Loaned Small Sums and Disagreed as to Payment.

Quarrels over the loans of small sums between two women and a dispute as to room rent between their husbands last night shortly after 7 o'clock led to a shooting affair at 2205 North Twenty-first Street. D. W. Herron, a carpenter, is lying at the City Hospital with a 35-calibre bullet in his head and his condition last night was regarded as dangerous. J. G. Harris, forty years old, a boiler-maker, is under arrest charged with shooting Herron, and also with attempting to shoot the latter's wife.

Conflicting stories were told by the principals. It was gathered that Harris and his wife had been living at the Twenty-first Street address for some time, and that lately Herron, his wife and four small children came to live with them. Mrs. Harris is said to have borrowed small sums of cash from Mrs. Herron, to be returned when the rent was paid. This business was to be transacted between the husbands.

## UNION ANGRY AT MILITARY METHODS

Gives Out Statement, Charging Troops With Acts of Cruelty.

Calumet, Mich., August 1.—Methods of State troops on duty in the mine strike zone in keeping the streets clear to-day brought vigorous protests from union headquarters. In several instances citizens were struck while passing along the sidewalks or ordered into their houses while sitting on doorsteps.

Isaac Rahula, a jeweler, was clubbed by a patrol which drove his horses on the sidewalk on one street. The following statement was issued from union headquarters by Guy E. Miller, of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners:

"The rules of civilized warfare are being swept aside in the copper district. Last night's brutalities certainly deserve the censure of every man who has not lost all respect for human rights. Notwithstanding the statements of the mining companies that strikers would not be used, we find such men active about the sheriff's office."

"Last night a baby carriage was run over and its little occupant thrown on the pavement. An old man was beaten with a pick handle and later taken to hospital. Residents in various parts of the city were driven from the porches of their homes. Had such acts been committed in an unorganized community."

## FOREIGN NATIONS ARE NOT PRESSING FOR INTERVENTION

President Tells Friends Rumor Is Absolutely False.

## AMBASSADOR TO BE KEPT QUIET

Will Not Be Permitted to Appear Before House Committee. Bryan Says He Will Not Return to Mexico—Ambassador Says He Will.

## Will Fight It Out

Engle Pass, Texas, August 1.—Constitutionalists will not accept any proposal for mediation peace between the warring Mexican factions, according to an announcement made here today by Ambassador Wilson Carranza, head of the movement, in response to inquiries from New York. After assuring the protection for Americans and other foreigners, Governor Carranza said: "We will fight it out. We will exterminate Huerta and his partisans."

Washington, August 1.—Development in the Mexican situation to-day were confined to efforts on the part of the administration to prevent unnecessary agitation over the revolution.

So far as the United States is informed, both Federalists and Constitutionalists are complacent with the desire of the American government for the protection of foreigners and their property, and there is a hopeful feeling manifest in official circles that efforts of influential Mexicans to bring about peace may be successful.

In the meantime President Wilson and his advisers are opposed to any attempt to force the American government into any hasty declaration of policy. Secretary Bryan promptly denied to-day a story that European governments are pressing the United States to take action. The authority of the President himself, it is known that the only documents from foreign powers to the United States on the subject in recent months were those transmitted when the diplomatic representatives in Mexico City recently gave a description of conditions in the republic to their home governments, with the request that the information be conveyed to the United States. Wilson has told inquirers within the last twenty-four hours that in no case was there any suggestion or intimation of action desired, but merely a recital of conditions.

**Silence Ambassador.**

To prevent any aggravation of the situation, which, in the view of officials here, is slowly adjusting itself, the administration does not look favorably on the proposal to have Ambassador Wilson appear before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Administration officials do not think it compatible with the public interest to have Ambassador Wilson appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Secretary Bryan has hesitated to submit reports he had made but because the feeling is growing among them that he is a factor in promoting objectionable discussion in Mexico.

The ambassador is known to hold views at variance with those of the President. When Secretary Bryan, and it is said on good authority, that information is in possession of the State Department contradicting in many essential particulars the reports of the ambassador, it is believed that the committee on Foreign Affairs, of the House, will not be informed of the ambassador's report. The committee on Foreign Affairs, of the Senate, is also believed to be in possession of the ambassador's report, but no objection exists to the idea of allowing the House committee the same information. Wilson, however, especially since Mr. Wilson is not likely to be recalled.

## TO AID AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO

Secretary of State Bryan Asks Congress for \$100,000 for Purpose.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
Washington, August 1.—The United States Government, by Secretary of State Bryan, to-day asked Congress for the large sum of \$100,000 to get American citizens out of the republic of Mexico at once.

The official news to the department to-day is that many Americans, including whole families, are fleeing into Tampico from Chamas, Coco and outlying districts, and are at the seaport awaiting transportation to the United States. A strong argument against intervention has always been that it might encourage the Mexicans of all parties to such an extent that the safety of American citizens might be the result.

Another very significant development in the Mexican situation to-day is that the White House has intervened to prevent Ambassador Wilson from telling the complete story of Mexico and its troubles to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, of which Representative Flood is chairman.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, this afternoon laid before the Senate a resolution passed by the Texas Legislature demanding that Congress take such action as will make effective the execution of the Baltimore platform guaranteeing the constitutional rights of all Americans abroad. This is taken as an indication of the growing feeling of unrest along the border.

Unknown to the public, the Foreign Relations Committee, of the House, did not know what the plans of the President with regard to Mexico were. Submerging his own views, Mr. Bacon declared that the committee would take no steps until advised by the President what he wished done.